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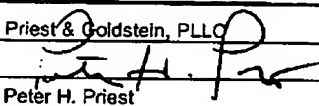
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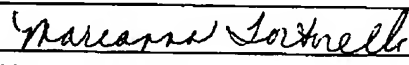
TRANSMITTAL FORM (to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)		Application Number	10/772,488
		Filing Date	Feb 5, 2004
		First Named Inventor	Cooper, Robert S.
		Art Unit	2626
		Examiner Name	Kovacek, David M.
Total Number of Pages in This Submission	25	Attorney Docket Number	114.0007 503059-A-01-US

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)		
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Firm Name	Priest & Goldstein, PLLC		
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114.0007

503059-A-01-US (Cooper)

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of	:	Cooper et al.
For	:	Recognition Results Postprocessor for Use in Voice Recognition Systems
Serial No.	:	10/778,488
Filed	:	02/04/2004
Group	:	2626
Examiner	:	Kovacek, David M.

Durham, North Carolina
June 9, 2008

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF – PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

TRANSMITTAL OF APPELLANT'S BRIEF

Dear Sirs:

1. Transmitted herewith is the APPEAL BRIEF in this application with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on April 9, 2008.
2. The Applicant is other than a small entity.
3. Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.17(f) the fee for filing the Appeal Brief is \$510.00.

[x] The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the fee of \$510 our credit card.

[] The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the 1 month extension fee of \$120 to our credit card. This letter petitions for a one month extension of time.

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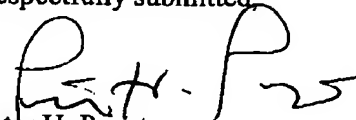
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[X] The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required or credit any overpayment to Law Offices of Peter H. Priest Deposit Account No. 50-1058.

Respectfully submitted,



Peter H. Priest

Reg. No. 30,210

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503059-A-01-US (Cooper)

PATENT

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MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF – PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPELLANTS' BRIEF

Sir:

1. The Real Party In Interest

The real party in interest is the assignee, Avaya Technology Corporation.

2. Related Appeals and Interferences

None.

3. Status of the Claims

This is an appeal from the January 10, 2008 final rejection ("the final rejection") of

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claims 1-16, all of the pending claims. Claims 1, 2, 8-10, and 12-15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hennecke U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0034527 (Hennecke) in view of Robinson British Patent No. 2,375,211 (Robinson). Claims 3, 5-7, 11, and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hennecke in view of Robinson and further in view of Chang U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0091028 (Chang).

4. Status of Amendments

The claims stand as amended on November 7, 2007. No Amendment After Final has been filed.

5. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The present invention addresses systems and techniques for voice recognition, including results postprocessing to improve recognition speed and accuracy.

Claim 1

In one aspect, the invention of claim 1 addresses a voice recognition system comprising a plurality of voice activated modules for receiving voice recognition results representing voice inputs from a user and taking actions in response to the voice inputs, as illustrated at Fig. 1, modules 112-118, and discussed at specification, p. 4, line 14-p. 5, line 19, for example. Claim 1 further addresses a voice recognition module for receiving voice inputs from a user and performing voice recognition on the voice inputs, performing voice recognition on a voice input comprising identifying members of a collection of elements representing potential matches to the voice input, with the voice recognition module being operative to prepare a list of potential voice recognition results for a voice input under consideration, and each of the potential voice recognition results representing a candidate for a result matching the voice input received from the user, as illustrated at Fig. 1, voice recognition module 120, and discussed at specification, p.

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5, line 1-p. 6, line 4, for example. Claim 1 further addresses a results postprocessor for processing the list of potential voice recognition results to improve speed and accuracy of voice recognition, the results postprocessor being operative to make changes to the list based on information relating to past results of recognition attempts in order to associate a higher priority with members of the list having a higher likelihood of matching the voice input under consideration as indicated by the past results of recognition attempts, as illustrated at Fig. 1, results postprocessor 126, Fig. 2, results postprocessor 126, processing module 202, skip list 204, results cache 206, and discussed at specification, p. 8, line 1-p. 9, line 20, for example.

Claim 8

In another aspect, the invention of claim 8 addresses a results postprocessor for improving efficiency and accuracy of voice recognition, comprising a repository of information relating to a current voice recognition attempt, as illustrated at Fig. 2, user data repository 128, and discussed at specification, p. 6, line 18-p. 7, line 6, for example. Claim 8 further addresses a processing module for processing potential voice recognition results in a result list, the voice recognition results representing members of a collection of elements representing potential matches to a voice input under consideration in a current voice recognition attempt, the processing module being operative to examine information in the repository relating to the current voice recognition attempt and to make changes to a results list compiled in response to a voice input, the changes being made based on the information stored in the repository, the changes associating a higher priority with results in the results list that are indicated to have a higher priority of matching the voice input based on information in the repository relating to characteristics of elements of the data collection, as illustrated at p. 1, results postprocessor 126, p. 2, results postprocessor 126, processing module 202, and discussed at specification, p. 8, line

1, p. 9, line 20, for example.

Claim 12

In another aspect, the invention of claim 12 addresses a method of analyzing voice recognition results, comprising the steps of examining a list of recognition results representing candidates for matches to a voice input from a user, the candidates being members of a collection of data selected as potential matches to a particular voice input under consideration, the list being compiled in response to the voice input under consideration, as illustrated at Fig. 3, steps 302-306 and discussed at specification, p. 14, line 21-p. 15, line 10. Claim 12 further addresses making changes to the list based on based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts, to associate a higher selection priority to members of the list indicated as having a higher priority of matching the voice input based on the results of past recognition attempts, as illustrated at Fig. 3, steps 308-314, and discussed at specification, p. 15, lines 10-23, for example.

Claim 2

In another aspect, the invention of claim 2 depends on claim 1 and adds the limitation that the results postprocessor is further operative to make changes to the list based on previously stored information relating to expected user actions, as illustrated at specification, p. 13, lines 11-20, for example.

Claim 9

In another aspect, the invention of claim 9 depends on claim 8 and adds the further limitation that changes to the results list include removing results that have been rejected during a current recognition transaction, as discussed at specification, p. 14, lines 9-20, for example.

Claim 10

In another aspect, the invention of claim 10 depends on claim 9 and adds the further limitation that the processing module is further operative to retrieve user and historical information and to make changes to the results list based on the user and historical information, as discussed at specification, p. 8, lines 9-17, and specification, p. 10, line 19-p. 11, line 6.

Claim 13

In another aspect, the invention of claim 13 depends on claim 12 and adds the limitation that making changes to the list based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts includes removing results previously rejected during a current voice recognition transaction, as discussed at specification, p. 15, lines 10-15.

Claim 14

In another aspect, the invention of claim 14 depends on claim 13 and adds the limitation that making changes to the list based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts includes reordering the list based on historical recognition results, as discussed at specification, p. 15, lines 21-23.

Claim 15

In another aspect, the invention of claim 15 depends on claim 14 and adds the limitation that making changes to the list based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts includes making changes to the list based on information relating to a user engaging in a current voice recognition transaction, as discussed at specification, p. 16, lines 1-18.

6. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

Claims 1, 2, 8-10, and 12-15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hennecke in view of Robinson. Claims 3-7, 11, and 16 stand rejected under

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hennecke in view of Robinson and further in view of Chang.

7. Argument

A. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Hennecke and Robinson

35 U.S.C. § 103 which governs obviousness indicates that “differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art” are to be assessed based upon “the subject matter as a whole”. Analyzing the entirety of each claim, the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 are not supported by the relied upon art as addressed further below.

Only after an analysis of the individual references has been made can it then be considered whether it is fair to combine teachings. However, as addressed further below, fairness requires an analysis of failure of others, the lack of recognition of the problem, and must avoid the improper hindsight reconstruction of the present invention. Such an analysis should consider whether the references combine in an obvious way to achieve the subject matter encompassed by the claim, rather than assuming that a combination is obvious. The 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejections made here pick and choose elements from separate references, none of which, when combined with knowledge of the state of the art, provides any basis for concluding the subject matter as a whole would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. This approach constitutes impermissible hindsight and must be avoided. As required by 35 U.S.C. § 103, claims must be considered as a whole. When so considered, the present claims are not obvious.

Claim 1

Turning to the references relied upon, Hennecke and Robinson are markedly different from the present invention and address problems only peripherally related to the solutions provided by the present invention. Hennecke addresses a voice recognition system operating on

a user input in order to match the user input to an appropriate entry in a list. The system performs a first and a second voice recognition procedure. The first unit separates the voice input of a whole word into subunits which are used in a matching procedure to create a sub-list, which may be used as a vocabulary for a second recognition procedure. The second recognition procedure compares the whole word input against the vocabulary that is made up of the sub-list. Robinson addresses systems and techniques for adaptive learning, providing for ongoing changes to system behavior based on experience with users. Robinson discusses details of a speech recognition system employing the teachings of his invention. However, nothing in Hennecke, Robinson, or a combination thereof teaches or makes obvious a voice recognition module preparing a list of potential voice recognition results and a results postprocessor for making changes to the list based on past recognition results as claimed by claim 1.

Claim 1 reads as follows:

1. A voice recognition system comprising:
 - a plurality of voice activated modules for receiving voice recognition results representing voice inputs from a user and taking actions in response to the voice inputs;
 - a voice recognition module for receiving voice inputs from a user and performing voice recognition on the voice inputs, performing voice recognition on a voice input comprising identifying members of a collection of elements representing potential matches to the voice input, the voice recognition module being operative to prepare a list of potential voice recognition results for a voice input under consideration, each of the potential voice recognition results representing a candidate for a result matching the voice input received from the user; and
 - a results postprocessor for processing the list of potential voice recognition results to improve speed and accuracy of voice recognition, the results postprocessor being operative to make changes to the list based on information relating to past results of recognition attempts in order to associate a higher priority with members of the list having a higher likelihood of matching the voice input under consideration as indicated by the past results of recognition attempts.

These limitations in the claimed combination are not taught and are not made obvious by Hennecke, Robinson, or a combination thereof. Hennecke addresses a two step process in which a list is narrowed based on an analysis of a user input, with the user input being re-presented to

the narrowed list. As admitted by the Official Action, Hennecke does not address a results postprocessor making changes to a results list based on information relating to past results of recognition attempts, but the Official Action relies on Robinson to overcome this deficiency. Adding Robinson to Hennecke, however, does not cure Hennecke's deficiencies as a reference with respect to claim 1. The Official Action argues that Robinson teaches making changes to a results list based on results of past recognition attempts in order to associate a higher priority with members of the list having a higher probability of matching the voice input as indicated by the past results of recognition attempts. The Official Action points to Robinson, p. 18, line 32-p. 19, line 4, p. 19, lines 8-16, and p. 20, lines 14-20. The cited portions of Robinson discuss refinement of dialogue structures or grammars that may be stored as a run time repository, and notes that the repository may be dynamically accessed and modified by multiple sources even when active users are online. At p. 20, lines 14-20, Robinson explains how the assignment of probability of use values can improve recognition results by increasing the likelihood that a user utterance will be recognized as matching a predicted utterance having a high probability of use value.

However, the cited portions of Robinson do not address the modification and reordering of the results list of claim 1, because claim 1 addresses modification and reordering of a results list created as part of a current recognition attempt. Robinson addresses an ongoing refinement of system operation, with results being compiled and used to modify data used to create matches. Such modification can be accomplished while the system is in operation, but Robinson's modification of his data repository while the system is operating does not constitute the modification of a results list created as part of a specific recognition attempt claimed by claim 1. At p. 18, lines 24-32, Robinson discusses prior art creation of dialogues, which is currently

accomplished through static generation of dialogue structures while the system is inactive. Robinson contrasts such static creation with his dynamic creation, which incorporates ongoing results to modify dialogue structures. However, such modification is not directed to the results of a current attempt. Robinson is directed to actions analogous to the initial assembly of the results list of claim 1, rather than adjustment of the list once created. Robinson performs voice recognition on an utterance using information contained in the repository, but Robinson does not teach that the repository is created as a list of candidate matches for a specific utterance and then reordered based on the results of past attempts. Claim 1, by contrast, addresses a voice recognition module "operative to prepare a list of potential voice recognition results for a voice input under consideration, each of the potential voice recognition results representing a candidate for a result matching the voice input received from the user" and "a results postprocessor for processing the list of potential voice recognition results to improve speed and accuracy of voice recognition, the results postprocessor being operative to make changes to the list based on information relating to past results of recognition attempts in order to associate a higher priority with members of the list having a higher likelihood of matching the voice input under consideration as indicated by the past results of recognition attempts." The repository of Robinson comprises dialogue structures and grammars, not candidate recognition results for a recognition attempt, and changes to the repository of Robinson do not constitute changes to a list of candidate recognition results. Claim 1 therefore defines over the cited art and should be allowed.

Claim 8

Claim 8 addresses a recognition results postprocessor for processing potential voice recognition results in a results list. Claim 8 reads as follows:

8. A results postprocessor for improving efficiency and accuracy of voice recognition, comprising:

- a repository of information relating to a current voice recognition attempt; and
- a processing module for processing potential voice recognition results in a result list, the voice recognition results representing members of a collection of elements representing potential matches to a voice input under consideration in a current voice recognition attempt, the processing module being operative to examine information in the repository relating to the current voice recognition attempt and to make changes to a results list compiled in response to a voice input, the changes being made based on the information stored in the repository, the changes associating a higher priority with results in the results list that are indicated to have a higher priority of matching the voice input based on information in the repository relating to characteristics of elements of the data collection.

As noted above with respect to claim 1, neither Hennecke, Robinson, nor a combination thereof teaches a processing module in a results postprocessor that makes changes to a results list compiled in response to a voice input so as to associate a higher priority with results in the results list that are indicated to have a higher priority of matching the voice input based on information in a repository relating to characteristics of elements of a data collection from which elements are to be selected. The Official Action admits that Hennecke does not disclose that a processing module is “operative to examine information in the repository relating to the current voice recognition attempt and to make changes to a results list compiled in response to a voice input” and that “the changes [are] made based on the information stored in the repository, the changes associating a higher priority with results in the results list that are indicated to have a higher priority of matching the voice input based on information in the repository relating to characteristics of elements of the data collection.” As noted above, Robinson does not address the making of changes to a list of recognition results, but instead addresses changes to dialogue structures and grammars over time. Claim 8 therefore defines over the cited art and should be allowed.

Claim 12 addresses a method of voice recognition comprising examining a list of recognition results representing candidates for matches to a voice input and making changes to

the list based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts. Claim 12 reads as follows:

12. A method of analyzing voice recognition results, comprising the steps of:
examining a list of recognition results representing candidates for matches to a voice input from a user, the candidates being members of a collection of data selected as potential matches to a particular voice input under consideration, the list being compiled in response to the voice input under consideration; and
making changes to the list based on based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts, to associate a higher selection priority to members of the list indicated as having a higher priority of matching the voice input based on the results of past recognition attempts.

As noted above with respect to claim 1, neither Hennecke, Robinson, nor a combination thereof teaches or makes obvious making changes to a list of recognition results based on past recognition attempts. Claim 12 addresses "a list of recognition results representing candidates for matches to a voice input for a user" and "making changes to the list based on information related to past recognition attempts." As noted above, Hennecke addresses a two step process in which analysis of a user input is used to narrow a list and the user input is then matched against the narrowed list. As further noted above, Robinson does not address making changes to a list of recognition results. The Official Action rejected claim 12 on the same basis as claim 1, stating that claim 12 is very similar to claim 1. In the rejection of claim 1, the Official Action admitted that Hennecke does not address a results postprocessor making changes to a results list based on information relating to past results of recognition attempts, and as noted above with respect to claim 1, Robinson does not address making changes to a list of recognition results. Claim 12 therefore defines over the cited art and should be allowed.

Claims 2, 9, 10, and 13-15

Claim 2 is a dependent claim having claim 1 as a base claim and adding additional limitations thereto. Claims 9 and 10 are dependent claims having claim 8 as a base claim and

adding additional limitations thereto. Claims 13-15 are dependent claims having claim 12 as a base claim and adding additional limitations thereto. For example, claim 2 adds the limitation that the results postprocessor is operative to make changes to the list based on previously stored information relating to expected user actions. Claim 9 adds the limitation that changes to the results list include removing results that have been rejected during a current recognition transaction and claim 10 adds the limitation that the processing module is operative to retrieve user and historical information and to make changes to the results list based on the user and historical information. Claim 13 adds the limitation that making changes to the list based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts includes removing results previously rejected during a current voice recognition transaction, claim 14 adds the limitation that making changes to the list based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts includes reordering the list based on historical recognition results, and claim 15 adds the limitation that making changes to the list based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts includes making changes to the list based on information relating to a user engaging in a current voice recognition transaction. For these reasons, and because they depend on allowable claims, claims 2, 9, 10, and 13-15 define over the cited art and should be allowed.

B. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Hennecke, Robinson, and Chang

The Official Action rejected claims 3-7, 11, and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Hennecke, Robinson, and Chang, relying on Chang as teaching a list of likely contacts. Claims 3-7 are dependent claims having claim 1 as a base claim and adding additional limitations thereto, claim 11 is a dependent claim having claim 8 as a base claim and adding additional limitations thereto, and claim 16 is a dependent claim having claim 12 as a base claim and adding additional limitations thereto. Claims 3-7, 11, and 16 are allowable because they depend on allowable claims, and Chang's likely contact cache does not combine with Hennecke and Robinson to achieve the claimed invention. Chang addresses an integrated voice gateway system capable of routing calls between two locations over an internet protocol (IP) network or a public switched telephone (PST) network and of selecting the appropriate network over which to route the calls. In paragraph 246, relied upon by the Examiner as teaching a likely contact cache, Chang addresses a follow me feature in which a user is given the ability to set up follow me periods associated with a telephone number to which calls are to be routed during a follow me period. The caller is provided with means to choose various filtering options, such as filtering calls based on caller ID, and Chang states that a user may assemble a list of callers from enterprise white pages and a likely contact list. Such use of a likely contact list does not address the problems solved by the present invention, which deals with making changes to a list of candidate voice recognition results to improve speed and accuracy. Claims 3-7, 11, and 16 therefore define over the cited art and should be allowed.

C. The Examiner's Findings of Obviousness Are Also Contrary to Law of the Federal Circuit

As shown above, the invention claimed is not obvious in light of the relied upon prior art. It is only in hindsight, after seeing the claimed invention, that the Examiner could combine the references as the Examiner has done. This approach is improper under the law of the Federal Circuit, which has stated that "[w]hen prior art references require selective combination by the Court to render obvious a subsequent invention, there must be some reason for the combination other than the hindsight gleaned from the invention itself." Uniroyal, Inc. v. Rudkin-Wiley Corp., 837 F.2d 1044, 1051, 5 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1434, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1988), cert. den., 109 S. Ct. 75, 102 L.Ed. 2d 51 (1988); quoting Interconnect Planning Corp. v. Feil, 774 F.2d 1132, 1132, 227 U.S.P.Q. 543, 535 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Furthermore, "[i]t is impermissible to use the claims as a frame and the prior art references as a mosaic to piece together a facsimile of the claimed invention." Uniroyal, 837 F.2d at 1051, 5 U.S.P.Q. 2d at 1438.

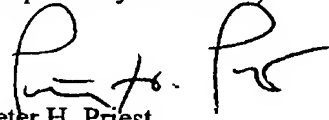
In addition, the Examiner has not read the claims as a whole, as required by statute. 35 U.S.C. §103. See also, Smithkline Diagnostics Inc. v. Helena Laboratories Corp., 859 F.2d 878, 885, 8 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1468, 1475 (Fed. Cir. 1988); and Interconnect Planning Corp., 774 F.2d at 1143, 227 U.S.P.Q. at 551.

The Examiner's rejection suggests that the Examiner did not consider and appreciate the claims as a whole. The claims disclose a unique combination with many features and advantages not shown in the art. It appears that the Examiner has oversimplified the claims and then searched the prior art for the constituent parts. Even with the claims as a guide, however, the Examiner did not recreate the claimed invention.

8. Conclusion

The rejection of claims 1-16 should be reversed and the application promptly allowed.

Respectfully submitted,



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CLAIMS APPENDIX

(Claims Under Appeal)

1. A voice recognition system comprising:
a plurality of voice activated modules for receiving voice recognition results representing voice inputs from a user and taking actions in response to the voice inputs;
a voice recognition module for receiving voice inputs from a user and performing voice recognition on the voice inputs, performing voice recognition on a voice input comprising identifying members of a collection of elements representing potential matches to the voice input, the voice recognition module being operative to prepare a list of potential voice recognition results for a voice input under consideration, each of the potential voice recognition results representing a candidate for a result matching the voice input received from the user; and
a results postprocessor for processing the list of potential voice recognition results to improve speed and accuracy of voice recognition, the results postprocessor being operative to make changes to the list based on information relating to past results of recognition attempts in order to associate a higher priority with members of the list having a higher likelihood of matching the voice input under consideration as indicated by the past results of recognition attempts.
2. The system of claim 1, wherein the results postprocessor is further operative to make changes to the list based on previously stored information relating to expected user actions.
3. The system of claim 2, wherein the previously stored information relating to expected user actions comprise a user model, the user model comprising a likely contact cache including entries for contacts the user is estimated to be likely to call.
4. The system of claim 3, wherein making changes to the list includes reordering the

list if an entry in the result list corresponds to an entry in the likely contact cache.

5. The system of claim 4, wherein the information relating to past results of recognition attempts includes information relating to results of a current recognition transaction.

6. The system of claim 5, wherein the information relating to past results of recognition attempts includes a skip list indicating rejected results during the current recognition transaction, and wherein making changes to the list includes removing results appearing in the skip list from the result list.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the results postprocessor is operative to receive parameters from a module engaging in a voice recognition attempt and to adapt its operation based on the parameters.

8. A results postprocessor for improving efficiency and accuracy of voice recognition, comprising:

a repository of information relating to a current voice recognition attempt; and

a processing module for processing potential voice recognition results in a result list, the voice recognition results representing members of a collection of elements representing potential matches to a voice input under consideration in a current voice recognition attempt, the processing module being operative to examine information in the repository relating to the current voice recognition attempt and to make changes to a results list compiled in response to a voice input, the changes being made based on the information stored in the repository, the changes associating a higher priority with results in the results list that are indicated to have a higher priority of matching the voice input based on information in the repository relating to characteristics of elements of the data collection.

9. The results postprocessor of claim 8, wherein the changes to the results list include removing results that have been rejected during a current recognition transaction.

10. The results postprocessor of claim 9, wherein the processing module is further operative to retrieve user and historical information and to make changes to the results list based on the user and historical information.

11. The results postprocessor of claim 10, wherein the user information includes a likely contact cache including contacts the user is estimated as likely to call and the changes to the result list include reordering the results list if an entry in the results list corresponds to an entry in the likely contact cache.

12. A method of analyzing voice recognition results, comprising the steps of:
examining a list of recognition results representing candidates for matches to a voice input from a user, the candidates being members of a collection of data selected as potential matches to a particular voice input under consideration, the list being compiled in response to the voice input under consideration; and

making changes to the list based on based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts, to associate a higher selection priority to members of the list indicated as having a higher priority of matching the voice input based on the results of past recognition attempts.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the step of making changes to the list based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts includes removing results previously rejected during a current voice recognition transaction.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the step of making changes to the list based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts includes reordering the list based on

historical recognition results.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the step of making changes to the list based on information relating to results of past recognition attempts includes making changes to the list based on information relating to a user engaging in a current voice recognition transaction.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the step of making changes to the list based on information relating to a user engaging in a current voice recognition transaction includes examining a likely contact cache indicating contact the user is estimated as likely to call and reordering the list if an entry in the list corresponds to an entry in the likely contact cache.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.